

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1880.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$1.50. Clubs of ten, \$12.00. If not paid within six months, \$1.25. These prices are for the year 1880. Remit by post office order, or registered letter.

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THE JOURNAL FOR 1880.

This being the first number of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL that has been published under our editorial control, we deem it necessary to make known to our readers the manner in which the JOURNAL of the future will be conducted.

Every year the JOURNAL penetrates to wider regions, and every year it is characterized by an increasing patronage. To keep fully abreast with this growth, it is very essential that it should be FREE and INDEPENDENT in its tone, and in order that the JOURNAL of the future may be accepted as the representative paper of deaf-mutes throughout the country, we will devote our time and its columns to their welfare. Every enterprise which promises to aid or in any way benefit deaf-mutes will find in it a friend, every movement to enlarge their educational facilities can command its columns without limit, every effort to elevate the moral tone and stimulate a religious activity will here be sure of a co-laborer. We will give, as heretofore, the latest news from all deaf-mute communities, and will endeavor in every way to make our paper newsworthy and interesting.

The JOURNAL was first started in 1871, in connection with a paper called the *Mexico Independent*, one column of which, under the personal control of Mr. H. C. Rider, was devoted to deaf-mutes. It gradually became necessary to give more space to deaf-mute news, and in a few years a whole page was found to be too small. In July, 1877, Mr. Rider severed its connection with the *Independent*, and printed the JOURNAL as we now find it. Great praise is due to the retiring editor for his steady and devoted efforts to make the JOURNAL what it is to-day, the recognized organ of the deaf-mute world. We will strive to carry out the good work thus begun, and will endeavor to make the JOURNAL better than it ever yet has been.

We will be glad to publish correspondence that will interest our readers, but we wish it to be understood that any article or letter sent to us for publication must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, though, if requested, we will suppress the real name and print such communication over any *nom-de-plume* that may be desired. The real name will be known only to the Editor. Before giving the "copy" to the compositor the name will be cut off or completely obliterated. No notice will be taken of anonymous contributions.

With these few remarks, we begin the ninth volume of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, and our earnest endeavor will be to leave nothing undone which we can do to promote the moral and social welfare of deaf-mutes.

Before closing, however, we would have a word to say to our deaf-mute exchanges. All of them—The *Advocate*, *Mirror*, *Chronicle*, *Star*, *Companion*, *Ranger*, *Index*, *Goodson Gazette*, *Kentucky Deaf-Mute*, *Record*, *Tablet*, *Mute Journal of Nebraska* and the *Educator*—have long been familiar to us, and, in the future, as in the past—

The JOURNAL sincerely will treasure this particular circle of friends—It wishes each a lifetime of pleasure, And to each a warm greeting extends. May each year find new added subscribers, As they march on the road to success, And may time bring increasing providers Of news for the deaf-mute press.

On account of the great labor and confusion involved in transferring the office of the JOURNAL to New York, we have not been able to get the paper out on time this week. We have also been obliged to leave over much interesting matter to our next issue.

We are unable to give a full statement of the week to give a National Convention. Many letters have been sent to Mr. Rider by parties who, at the time they were posted, were not aware of the change in location and management of the JOURNAL. All votes that have been sent to Mexico will be forwarded to us on January 1st, and will appear in the JOURNAL of January 8th.

We give in full the statement made in St. Paul's Church, Boston, Mass., on December 21st, 1879. It recapitulates the rise and progress of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, and in conclusion asks for \$300 to carry on the good work in Boston during the year 1880. Help it along.

We desire to call attention to the article on the fourth page entitled "Discreet Speech." We are sure if our readers will carefully read it they will be well repaid for the time spent in its perusal.

THE ITEMIZER.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

Mr. H. J. Haight is the happy father of a little girl.

Mr. John Duckless is doing a good business as a barber, in Murphyboro, Illinois.

Mr. Robert Bingham, of Rockton, Ill., intends to buy a farm in Kansas next Spring.

Miss Harper, formerly of Rockton, Ill., is working in a millinery store in South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. John Brown—not "Ossawatimie"—is a farmer. He was educated at the Maryland Institution.

Mr. J. Harris, formerly of Mt. Morris, Illinois, lost his farm of 80 acres. He is to be commiserated.

James C. Harlan, of Woodland, Cal., has been appointed to a clerical position in the office of the Secretary of State.

The Rev. Mr. Mann held a service at Richmond, Indiana, on Thursday, December 11th, with a good attendance.

Mr. J. E. Tuttle intends selling oil portraits of General Grant next month, and says he expects to find a ready market for them.

It is said that the deaf-mutes in Augusta, Me., and vicinity want to hear Rev. Samuel Rowe's sermons. Why does he not come there to preach?

Mr. Frank Roberts is to have an Athletic Club, which will have their gymnasium in a vacant room in his father's building, on Friend Street, Boston.

On his 38th birthday, December 16th, the Rev. Mr. Mann was given a reception by his parishioners and friends. A pleasant evening was spent socially.

Miss A. Mallory of Rockford, Ill., was recently presented with a nice new clock by one of the JOURNAL correspondents. She is much pleased with it.

Will Mrs. Mary Ann Grieshaber, nee Sterling, formerly of Delphi, Indiana, give to her friend Mrs. Kitty Hongland, through the JOURNAL, her whereabouts?

Mr. Elbert C. Ketcham sends us his subscription for another year, and says he will take the JOURNAL as long as he lives as he can not get along without it.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Swain are visiting their parents in Cincinnati. We hope they will have a nice time. They will return home next Monday morning.

Mr. Renben Meyers is a painter. He is industrious and has a good place in Thomson, Illinois. He lives with his brother, who is a preacher. He cannot read or write, but he can converse well by signs.

Lydia Leitner, who graduated last June from the Primary Department of the Washington College, died lately, at her home in Baltimore, of lung disease. President Gallaudet, and Professor Dennison were at the funeral.

"School Girl" thinks "Geraldine" had better wait till Leap Year before she says any more about taffy. To be sure, I prefer a waxed moustache myself, for a kiss without a moustache is like virtuals without salt; I know from experience, even if I'm not sixteen yet.

Miss Sallie State's quilt containing 7,200 pieces has been outdone by Mrs. Sarah Brininger, of Waukegan, Ill. This lady has made a quilt, which she calls a "saw-tooth" quilt, which contains 9,300 pieces. It occupied two years of her leisure hours. Can any of our readers beat this?

Mr. John Breen, on his arrival in Cincinnati from California, obtained a position in the largest shoe factory of the city and is doing a good business. He expects to make it his home for the present; he has greatly improved in appearance and looks hale and hearty. John, we wish you success.

Mr. H. J. Haight, is making six incubators, for his farm in Goshen, N. J., each of which will hold 1,014 eggs. Mr. Haight, together with Mr. C. S. Newell will establish a poultry market business this year. They have twenty-four kinds of fancy fowls. The eight large houses on the farm accommodate 30,000 chickens.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York City, had two beautiful presents on Christmas Day, a brass cross for the altar and a black walnut eagle lectern for the Holy Bible. The Holy Communion was celebrated at 7 o'clock and also at 10:30. Notwithstanding the storm, quite a number of deaf-mutes were present, and the general congregations were good.

The Rev. Mr. Mann learned recently from Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, of the death of the wife of Rev. Dr. Chapman of the Episcopal Church, near Hamilton, Ohio, on last Thanksgiving. Mrs. Chapman was one of the early pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution. Her maiden name was Heaton and her first husband was a Mr. Dillingham. Her son, W. H. Dillingham, Esq., is one of the leading merchants of Louisville, Ky.

Albert, oldest son of Mr. Hiram L. Livingstone, of Manchester, N.H., died on the 2d of December in the evening, after an illness of only five days, of Diphtheria. He was very patient through all his sickness and died very suddenly. His father and mother were much grieved to lose such a promising boy. He was about fifteen years old. His father has been unwell for some time. Of course this shock has been a hard one for him. He was a nephew of Mr. R. D. Livingstone of Boston, who is now out West.

The deaf-mutes of Boston and vicinity who desire to receive the Holy Communion, are invited to be present at 12 o'clock on Sunday, January 4th, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes Street. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will interpret the service for them. He will also interpret the service and sermon in the same church in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Some time ago Charles E. Folsom of West Waterville, Me., was on his way to Waterville 4 miles distant to pay a short visit to his married sister Amanda. Next day he found he had left his watch key at home. So he went into Alden Brothers' jewelry store in which he informed one of the brothers that he wanted his watch wound up. Mr. Alden said that he had a sister who was deaf—not wholly deaf but he had to communicate with her mostly in writing. She could talk, however, as her deafness was caused by sickness when she was a child after she had learned to talk and she had not been quite deaf till within some years, as she could hear by using considerable effort to talk with her, especially if one had a clear voice. Charles inquired of him if she went to school. Mr. Alden replied that she went to school afterward. For some years she could hear if one raised his voice. She was older than Mr. Alden was.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pierce, of the Dorchester District, on Dec. 17, gave a pleasant and informal reception to their friends in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Many substantial and costly tokens of regard were left by donors. Mr. Pierce is well known as one of our largest importers in the earthenware trade, having had branch houses in other cities, and is respected as one of the most enterprising of our public-spirited princely merchants. Mrs. Pierce, who is a sister of Hon. Peter T. Homer, is an accomplished and much esteemed lady. Most hearty and sincere were the congratulations they received. Among the pleasant incidents of the occasion were the presents of three men who were apprentice boys in the store of Mr. Pierce before marriage.—*Evening Traveller*.

[Mrs. L. B. Pierce, is a sister of Geo. Homer, a well known deaf-mute of Boston, who went with his family to her Golden Wedding, and enjoyed a most pleasant time and the generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce.—Ed.]

MARRIED.
In Buxton Centre, the 18th ult., by Rev. L. D. Hill, George Mackintosh, of Canton, Mass., and Marilla Dunnell, of Buxton Centre, Me., both nudes.

STEENROD-UPDEGRAFF.
On the 11th of this month, at 3:30 o'clock, Mr. Steenrod and Miss Ella, daughter of the late Israel Updegraff, were married at St. Matthew's Church, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Messrs. Samuel Patterson and Ed. Pierson acted as ushers and the bridal pair were preceded by Miss Effie Updegraff and McClurg Hays, of Pittsburgh, in the capacity of attendants. The bride was clad in travelling costume and carried herself with grace and dignity, making the responses in a clear and composed voice. Prof. Hermann played the Lohengrin Wedding March, and at the close of ceremony, St. Matthew's choir sang an anthem beginning "Deign this union to approve," during which the bridal party passed from the church. After a short time spent at the residence of the bride's mother, on 16th Street, in Wheeling, West Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Steenrod took the Pan Handle train for the East. Mr. Lou Steenrod is a son of a well-to-do farmer and wealthy gentleman, Geo. W. Steenrod, Esq. The latter is a brother-in-law of mine, and his wife is also a very fine mute lady, who is my sister.

Mrs. Thos. J. McClurg came home after four weeks spent on the Alleghany Mountains in Somerset Co., Pa. Somerfield and she enjoyed the fresh and cool air on the mountains. THOMAS J. MCCLURG.

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL. Only \$1.50 a year. Send subscriptions to Station M, New York City.

The Deaf-Mute National Convention

We desire all deaf-mutes of this country who intend to attend the national re-union to send their names, addresses, and the designated places and specified days of August, 1880, at which and on which they desire to have the re-union held. The time to accomplish this purpose is extended till January 1st, 1880, when a count of the votes will take place, and the place and day preferred by a majority will be finally decided upon.

Below we insert the names of deaf-mutes who have already expressed their preferences:

CINCINNATI.

1. P. A. Emery, of Illinois, " " August 11th.
2. J. E. Gallagher, of " " " 15th.
3. James Fisher, of Georgia, " " "
4. H. S. Morris, of " " " "
5. S. S. Freeman, of " " " "
6. A. Rembeck, of " " " "
7. E. C. Duncan, of " " " "
8. J. T. Bowen, of " " " "
9. J. H. Brundie, of South Carolina, " 24th.
10. W. N. Sparrow, of Massachusetts, " 21st.
11. H. Reed, of Wisconsin, " 25th.
12. R. L. Long, of Ohio, latter part of Aug.
13. Charles White, of New Hampshire, " "
14. Fred. Steddes, of Wisconsin, August 25th.
15. R. M. Zeigler, of Pennsylvania, " "
16. E. L. Van Damme, of Michigan, " "
17. J. P. Kelly, of Minnesota, " "
18. W. Robinson, of Wisconsin, " "
19. L. A. Palmer, of Tennessee, " "
20. John Vets, of Ohio, " "
21. W. N. Keady, of " " " "
22. T. A. Kiesel, of Delaware, " "
23. F. W. Shaw, of " " " "
24. J. M. Kessler, of Pennsylvania, " "
25. A. A. Trundle, of Maryland, " "
26. B. H. Alabough, of Pennsylvania, " "
27. P. S. Morley, of " " " "
28. B. S. Hadley, of " " " "
29. B. N. Stevenson, of Ohio, " "
30. F. W. Wood, of Massachusetts, " "
31. E. O. Herr, of Kentucky, " "
32. J. L. Brown, of Indiana, " "
33. L. N. Hammer, of Tennessee, " "
34. A. L. Gross, of Indiana, " "
35. A. R. Spear, of Minnesota, " "
36. J. K. Condit, of Kentucky, " "
37. P. J. Hasenstah, of Indiana, " "
38. J. L. Smith, of Minnesota, " "
39. G. W. Collins, of Nebraska, " "
40. C. Caraway, of Mississippi, " "
41. J. T. Sansom, of Indiana, " "
42. A. H. Schory, of Ohio, " "
43. C. E. Egan, of Illinois, " Aug. 30th.
44. M. D. Lyon, of Kentucky, " 25th.
45. L. W. Cullahan, of Pennsylvania, " "
46. W. Brookmire, of " " " "
47. J. S. Truitt, of Massachusetts, " 21st.
48. G. C. Sawyer, of District of Columbia, 25th.
49. A. J. Jeffords, of Illinois, " 15th.
50. J. H. Davis, of Massachusetts, " 25th.
51. A. Bryant, of District of Columbia, " "
52. Lester Goodman, of Illinois, " "
53. J. G. Saxon, of New York, " 25th.
54. Charles Kearney, of Kentucky, " 20th.
55. N. F. Morrow, of Indiana, " "
56. J. Stark, of Virginia, " "
57. L. M. Larson, of Wisconsin, " 25th.
58. Charles Brown, of Indiana, " 21st.
59. R. B. Lawrence, of Louisiana, " "
60. B. A. Richards, of Indiana, " "
61. M. H. Beck, of Indiana, " "
62. C. P. Fowler, of Kentucky, " "
63. J. H. Yeager, of Kentucky, " "
64. G. T. Schofield, of Kentucky, " "
65. Mrs. Martha Stephens, of Kentucky, " "
66. Wm. Hack, of Indiana, " "
67. G. E. Bronson, of Indiana, " 21st.
68. F. W. Bigelow, of Vermont, " "
69. J. O. Dillon, of Indiana, " "
70. H. H. Davis, of Massachusetts, " Aug. 25th.
71. G. T. Dougherty, of Missouri, " "
72. M. B. Gray, of Kentucky, " Aug. 25th.
73. Y. J. Blount, of Indiana, " "
74. Robt. D. Lee, of " " "
75. J. K. T. Hoagland, of Kentucky, " "
76. R. W. Branch, of Tennessee, " "
77. W. T. Campbell, of Missouri, " "
78. John T. Boye, of " " "
79. Louis Hull, of " " "
80. Albert Robinson, of " " "
81. John Gill, of " " "
82. J. A. McDams, of Kentucky, " "
83. Peter Schwarz, of Maryland, " Aug. 25th.
84. E. Ramsey, of " " "
85. J. A. Brantick, of " " "
86. Wm. Van Arsdol, of Indiana, " "
87. H. M. Mallick, of Pennsylvania, " "
88. Miss L. E. Shroyer, of Indiana, " "
89. A. Jutt, of " " "
90. Henry Bierhaus, of " " "
91. Owen Archibald, of " " "
92. Chas. Gregory, of Ohio, " "
93. Mr. and Mrs. Corwin, of " " "
94. A. Robertson, of " " "
95. J. C. Laidlaw, of Kentucky, " "
96. J. J. Stigman, of New York, " "
97. E. L. Chapin, of West Virginia, " "
98. H. Chidister, of " " "
99. M. D. Hayes, of " " "
100. Hoffmann, of New York, " "
101. Geo. W. George, of Illinois, " "

CHICAGO.

1. A. J. Andrews, of North Carolina, Aug. 25th.
2. J. Cross, of Indiana, " "
3. George L. Reynolds, of New York, " "
4. C. K. W. Strong, of the D. C., " "
5. H. Harris, of Minnesota, " "
6. Cha. A. Fox, of " " "
7. L. J. Bushman, of Minnesota, " "
8. E. A. Hodgson, of New York, " "
9. H. E. Fox, of New York, " "
10. T. F. Fox, of New York, " "
11. Chas. E. Fish, of Vermont, " Aug. 9th.

SYRACUSE.

1. H. C. Rider, of New York, " Aug. 25th.
2. Stephen Sinclair, of " " "
3. L. N. Jones, of " " "
4. Geo. J. Chidister, of New York, " "
5. Miss H. A. Avery, of " " "
6. Stephen Field, of " " "
7. Chas. E. Fox, of " " "
8. H. W. Nutting, of " " "
9. H. Erbe, of Connecticut, " " "
10. J. C. Noe, of New Jersey, " " "
11. W. H. Haley, of " " "
12. R. Pinn, of New York, " " "
13. Miss F. M. Morgan, of New York, " " "
14. Miss Sarah Guile, of " " "
15. Hiram L. Bal, of " " "
16. James M. Allen, of Connecticut, " " "
17. W. H. Green, of Massachusetts, " " "
18. John Godfrey, of New York, " " "
19. Mrs. J. Godfrey, of " " "
20. N. H. Wain, of " " "
21. J. D. Whitney, of " " "
22. Miss Jennie Dyer, of " " "
23. Alphonse Johnson, of " " "
24. Henry Smith, of " " "
25. Chas. S. Bailey, of " " "
26. Martin Minkie, of " " "
27. Geo. W. Schomert, of " " "
28. Henry Smith, of " " "
29. Olin Horio, of " " "
30. Miss E. J. Randall, of " " "
31. " Martha Hentley, of New York, " " "
32. " Kate Arnold, of " " "
33. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Evans, of " " "
34. Robert Joynt, of " " "
35. H. F. Wain, of " " "
36. H. F. Wain, of " " "
37. F. B. Thompson, of New Jersey, " " "
38. F. B. Thompson, of " " "
39. J. Smith, of " " "
40. Wm. Van Velsor, of " " "
41. Wm. Pierson, of " " "
42. Henry Caldwell, of " " "
43. Geo. Vanness, of " " "
44. John Cotter, of " " "
45. Mrs. Peter Housel, of " " "
46. Mrs. C. M. Moore, of " " "
47. Mrs. Redman, of " " "
48. Miss S. L. Crane, of " " "
49. Miss Emma Heubler, of " " "
50. Miss Elizabeth, of " " "
51. Miss Eleanor Bonfield, of " " "
52. Miss Lizzie Bonfield, of " " "
53. Miss Charlotte Condon, of " " "
54. W. Collins, of New York, " " "
55. C. A. Smith, of " " "
56. J. C. Bitter, of " " "
57. Mr. and Mrs. Burt, of " " "
58. Miss Schmitt, of " " "
59. H. B. Brown, of " " "
60. Mrs. J. Atkins, of " " "
61. Nye Brown, of " " "
62. Henry Matthews, of " " "
63. Mr. and Mrs. A. Clapp, of N. Y., " " "
64. J. N. Barger, of New York, " " "
65. Wm. Smith, of " " "
66. Guggenheimer, of " " "
67. Ephraim Jewell, of " " "
68. Geo. Taylor, of " " "
69. Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of " " "
70. W. L. Eastman, of " " "

THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

The following statement was prepared for the service held in the interest of the "Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes" in St. Paul's Church, Boston, Mass., on Sunday evening, December 21, 1879.

In September, 1850, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet began a Bible-class for adult deaf-mutes in the City of New York. He was a teacher in the New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes. He had been ordained a deacon in the preceding June. His father was the founder of the first Institution for deaf-mutes in this country, at Hartford, Connecticut. His mother and wife were congenial deaf-mutes. From providential circumstances connected with the Bible class, Mr. Gallaudet was led to organize St. Ann's Church in 1852, with the understanding that it should assume the pastoral care of the deaf-mute men and women residing in New York and vicinity.

From that time to the present it has maintained morning and evening services for people with all their faculties, and a special afternoon service in the sign-language for deaf-mutes. At the oral services there have been frequent interpretations for deaf-mutes in the sign-language, especially at the celebrations of the Holy Communion, at which the deaf-mute communicants are always present with their more favored brethren. For twenty-seven years St. Ann's has been the only church in New York which has specially ministered to its hundreds of deaf-mute residents. In 1859 the rector of St. Ann's began to have an assistant, who understood the sign-language and could take his place in all the services of the church. He was, therefore, at liberty to pioneer church work among deaf-mutes in other cities. For several years he was absent from St. Ann's one or two Sundays a month in visits to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Albany, Boston and some other cities of the Eastern States. The deaf-mutes, graduates of various institutions, gathered around him in the services which the rectors of churches kindly allowed him to hold at such hours as would not interfere with their regular services.

Intelligent deaf-mute men and women soon began to see the advantages which, in addition to occasional sign-services, they could enjoy in attending service with their hearing and speaking friends and using the Book of Common Prayer. With their knowledge of the English language, acquired after years of hard work at the Institutions, they could read the whole service, and with their Bibles at hand, the Lessons also. Thus they could join silently yet spiritually with the whole congregation in the worship of the Most High. True, they could not understand the sermon, but could have some religious leading to occupy the time. At length, in October, 1872, this whole work called for some more definite shape, and St. Ann's, at a public meeting presided over by the Right Reverend Bishop of New York, gave birth to the Society which was organized and incorporated under the title of "The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes." The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, though remaining the rector of St. Ann's, was appointed the General Manager of this Society, with associates in both. For seven years this Society has steadily increased its work, and established church services for deaf-mutes in the greater part of the United States. It has also founded a Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, temporarily occupying a hired house in the City of New York. The Society has seven clergymen, two being deaf-mute deacons, several lay-readers and Bible-class teachers, and is working in upwards of fifty places for upwards of 2,500 deaf-mutes, directly and indirectly leading the thousands scattered throughout the land towards forming habits of attending the public worship of the Heavenly Father in the system laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, and living more and more in accordance with the precepts of the loving Saviour, who, while upon earth, healed the deaf and dumb man as he sighed and spoke the word "Ephphatha." We desire to make more effective our church work among the deaf-mutes of Boston and vicinity. They have an organization known as the "Boston Deaf-Mute Society," holding services and a Bible-class conducted by devout deaf-mute men every Sunday in a convenient hall in Essex street. We trust that this Society will be sustained in this community. We only desire to supplement the work and lead deaf-mutes and their families to Baptism, Confirmation and the Holy Communion. The rector and vestry of St. Paul's have kindly allowed us to hold monthly services in their church during the last two years. We desire very much to have two services a month, and to bring the communicants together at such times as may be thought best. To do this effectively, we ask for three hundred dollars during the year beginning January 1, 1880. Surely the amount will be received from offerings in churches and donations of individuals. The money may be sent to Rev. Mr. Newton, Rector of St. Paul's Church.

A young man dressed in the height of fashion and with a poetic turn of mind was driving along a country road, and upon gazing at the pond which skirted the highway, said "Oh, how I would like to have my heated head in those cooling waters!" An Irishman, overhearing the exclamation, immediately replied, "Bedad, you might have it there and it wouldn't sink."

HUMOR.

Going out with the tied—a wedding party leaving the church.

A man's character is like a fence; you cannot strengthen it by whitewash.

It has been ascertained, after patient investigation, that courtships average three tons of coal each.

The popularity of the ulcer is probably owing to the fact that you can wear it longer than any other garment.

We saw a young man the other day with two heads on his shoulders, but didn't think it much of a curiosity—one belonging to his girl.

"Everything," says a western paper, "has advanced in price except liberty, which remains at eternal vigilance, with liberal reductions to the trade."

"What's the matter?" exclaimed Smythkins the other day, when he found Pettimouse putting nitric acid on his fingers. "Exactly," said Pettimouse. "Warts is the matter."

The Chicago cigar makers are going to strike. If they could only strike some way to get three cents' worth of good tobacco in a fifteen-cent cigar, they would have the undivided sympathies and support of a united public sentiment.—Burlington Hawkeye.

A schoolboy spelled d-e-e-i-m-a-l and pronounced it dismal. "What do you mean by calling that dismal?" exclaimed the teacher. "Cause it is," answered the boy. "It's dismal fractions. All fractions are dismal. There isn't a bit of fun in any of 'em."

"Thank God for a free Gospel," said an old church member, suddenly carried away by the eloquence of the preacher. "Five-and-twenty years have I been a church member, and it has not cost me as many coppers."

"May the Lord forgive your stingy soul!" said the preacher.

A little girl passing the Washington statue lately asked a lady with her if Washington was buried there. "No," said the lady. "Where is he buried?" said the little girl. "I don't know," said the lady. "Then I guess you don't read your Bible much," said little innocence.—Newburyport Herald.

"Landlady" said he, "the coffee is not settled." "No," said she, "but it comes as near it as your last month's board bill does; and that man never spoke again during the meal."

When Douglass Jerrold heard a society bore speaking of a song that "always carried him away" when he heard it, Jerrold simply asked if some one present would please to sing it.

"Poor man!" said the old lady, "and so he's really gone at last! Ninety-eight, was he! Dear, dear! to think now that if he'd lived two years more he'd have been a centurian."

By our Irish contributor: What is the difference between a waltz and a young wife of 16 who has just lost her husband? Answer: One is a giddy whirl, and the other is a "widdy" girl!

"Father," said a wistful lass of about sixteen years of age, "I know something about grammar, but I can't decline matrimony, or see the reason why myself and Gilbert cannot be conjugated."

The 500 convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary are all very sick, and the doctor ascribes the ailment to the water. When a Kentuckian is sick they always think he has been drinking water.

Here's a chance for some of your boys who want to get married: An economical North Wheeling girl has knocked the bottom out of an empty cheese box and now wears it as a fashionable belt.

An improved form of challenge to a duel is the following Quaker note: "If thou wilt eat twelve unripe apples just before retiring at night I will do the same, and will see who survives."

Whenever you hear that the young ladies of a certain town have organized a cooking club, make sure that the dyspepsia has got a mortgage on that neighborhood drawing 12 per cent.—Detroit Free Press.

"It is useless to argue with a man who wears a No. 5 hat and a No. 11 boot," was the remark of a distinguished debator, who had been holding a session with a remarkably obtuse and contrary individual.—New Haven Register.

A Kansas schoolmarm has introduced a new feature into her school. When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result, the girls are very poor spellers, while the boys are improving.

Correspondence.

(Although our columns are open for the publication of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for, those expressed by any of our correspondents.)

Philadelphia Notes.

THE GRANT OVATION IN PHILADELPHIA—THE CLIMAX CAPPED AND THE "GIRLIE ROUND ABOUT THE EARTH" FINISHED.

On December 15th, what startling announcement was made in this city of the immortal Penn.—Grant is coming! It shook us off our feet, and landed us on our heads, so that, at mid-day, we saw stars—and stripes too! It sounded like

"The mingled din
Of fife, and steel, and trumpet, and drum,
And roaring culverin."

But happily everybody soon discovers he has nothing to fear, though early in the morning of December 16th, the people, the life blood of the city, were rushing towards a common centre—the heart of the second metropolis of America. There is no need to ask the meaning of all this; the why and wherefore have been picked, scraped and bored until their very shells are about to snap into nothingness. "O! ministers of grace, defend us!" "Grant U. S. peace!" are our silent supplications. The city is again in her Centennial garb; the national flag floats over the home of the brave as well as over that of the coward; it raineth down her waves of gladness and welcome over the heads of the just and of the unjust, etc. But here, let us be a little more explicit in this matter. As a matter of course, flags float everywhere, but for the same reason, those of all nations much more abundantly adorn the route of forthcoming parade, than elsewhere. Chestnut, Broad and Market streets are literally ablaze with flags and bunting. Independence Hall, that venerable relic of brick and mortar of 1732, tried hard to conceal herself entirely behind a covering of all colors; so did the North American printing office; so did the Wanamaker establishments, and, in a syllable, so did everybody's place of business, public and private, along the route. It is utterly impossible to give an adequate idea of the immensity of this part of the display; and we shall, therefore, only confine ourselves to a few of the remarkable signs of greeting to Gen. Grant, that came under our own observation. In the first place, it should be said, pictures of the General were seen everywhere. Over the entrance of Independence Hall, the hero, in life-size portrait, was represented in military dress mounted on a war horse. Elsewhere, picture busts of Grant were usually seen until everybody could fancy, on business cards alone, ten thousand duplicated heads of the great hero. But this was the least part of the demonstration. There were two arches spanning Chestnut street and one over Market street. The first of the two on Chestnut street, fronting Independence Hall, took something of the nature of the Hall itself, it being wholly wrapped up with flags and ornamented with hanging baskets, festoon decorations and banners bearing the arms of the City, State and Nation. The two other arches—the one farther up Chestnut street and the one on Market street—were built at the private expense of that disturber of the peace of Philadelphia, John Wanamaker. This magnificent triumphal arch (large enough to hold 300 people on top) facing his Chestnut street store, relieved itself of its white background by numerous floral and laurel wreaths and ropes, together with streamers of bunting. On one side of the arch was suspended a large horseshoe, on the other, a large G, both in evergreens, laurel and immortelles. The inscriptions on the arch were, to the left looking up Chestnut street: "Philadelphia's farewell, steamer 'Indiana,' American Line, May 17th, 1877." To the right: "Philadelphia's glad welcome, December 16th, 1879," and between the words: "To-day completes the journey around the world." On the other side of the arch was the single inscription: "To the honors of Europe, Asia and Africa add the affections of America." The last arch, on Market street, opposite the Grand Depot, had the greatest span, it being "sixty-two feet in the inside clear, and forty-nine feet from centre to top." On one side, was inscribed: "All honor to the hero of the 19th century." On the other, "The women of the Centennial city welcome General and Mrs. Grant." Many stagings were erected along the route of the parade. Wanamaker's alone in front of the Grand Depot, had a free seating capacity for 2,000 of his employees, and a band of music thrown in; besides, it was handsomely draped with bunting, flags and banners. Among the curiosities, suggestive of the earlier life of Gen. Grant, was a dozen bullock hides suspended over Market street, in front of a leather warehouse. Inscriptions beneath the hides were: "Welcome to the Tanner of Galena," and "Nothing like leather." A sign, in front of the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution, announced that "The Children of Silence extend greeting to the 'Silent Man.'" Having thus far given hardly any idea of the decorations of the thoroughfares, I give up the attempt in despair to undertake an equally impossible task,—the estimation of the number of people who, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M., were on the street to witness the display. Keeping in mind that the population of Philadelphia is 855,000, there must have been at least 600,000 people among the spectators, (not counting the numerous sisters, cousins and aunts from the greenhorn districts),

Chestnut, Market and Broad streets swarmed with people like an ant-hill long before the parade began to move; and on Chestnut street, during the march of the procession, the "jams" were so frequent and obstinate that the police were forced to let the people pass the ropes which were intended to keep them back on the sidewalks. The writer was one of the "jammed," and had full opportunity to learn what a "funny thing" a tight squeeze is, especially when the ladies of the "ebony hue" are substituted for the lighter kind, and still more particularly, when you are obliged to nod, and bend, and push, and reel, in the opposite direction with your hands in your pockets, and your feet,—well, of course,—out of them.

Let us attempt to grapple with an army of seventy thousand men who formed the greatest parade ever seen in any American city at one time. Without entering into elaborate details, it is impossible to give a good idea of the procession which extended over nine miles of streets and occupied four and one half hours in passing a given point, and this, too, when the temperature was such as to stimulate the men to a brisk march. It was composed of United States troops and marines, militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware; Grand Army posts of this city and State, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia; Civil Associations, Political Clubs, Trade Organizations, Employees of Public Offices, Letter Carriers and Firemen of this and other cities. General Grant, seated with Mayor Stockley in an open carriage drawn by four beautiful bay horses, was very becomingly "sandwiched" among the United States troops in the first division of the procession. As his carriage advanced, people were frantic with enthusiasm; they rushed after him like an army retreating for their lives; they shouted until the noise became piercing. The great General's attitude, on the occasion reminds one of that of Alexander the Great at the feast on Saint Cecilia's Day:—

"The Master saw the madness rise:
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he Heaven and Earth defied,
Changed his hand and checked his pride."

"With ravished ears
The monarch hears
The thousand cheers:
"Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

The display of U. S. troops and various State militia was simply grand; the grave looking muskets with their flashing bayonets, the knapsacks, the mounted artillery, and the rhythmic tread of the men—all vividly recalled scenes of the Great Rebellion. On Market St., where the space permitted, for nearly two whole hours the men averaged 18 in file, and the cavalcade numbered 12 horses abreast. Such was the appearance of the first half of the parade. The other portion of the great procession, though entirely different in character, made some very fine displays. Indeed, it being mostly composed of trade organizations and what not, but employees of extensive business firms, was made a great advertising dodge. The Distons, saw and file makers of Phila., appeared to have had a thousand men in line displaying their manufactures. The great ship builders of America, John Roach and the Cramps, each had a display worthy of their fame. Mr. Roach promised 2000 men, but owing to pressure of business only 950 were able to leave the yards, at Chester, Pa., to take part in the great demonstration. The Roach men or Roaches, for short; were "big bugs," indeed, on this occasion. They displayed a magnificent model of the steamship, "Tokio." This model, which was exactly one-twentieth the size of the original was "31 feet long, 5 feet beam, and spars in proportion." It was made of wood by the men in six days, brought up the Delaware to the city on rafts, and carried about in the procession on an immense truck drawn by six horses. It is almost superfluous to say that the admiration and cheers it elicited from everybody were hardly less than those excited by the presence of the ex-president himself. The Cramps also displayed a large model vessel, the graceful yacht-schooner, "Sam Randall," every inch of whose sail was unfurled. The want of space forces us to pass in silence over the various displays of the numerous manufacturers. Let us wait for the butchers in the rear part of the pageant. My gracious! here they come! what a bloody crew hidden behind spotless white aprons and glaring blue silk sashes! What a numerous cavalcade of big fellows! Their number extends into the dim distance of the twilight! We stand on frozen tiptoes to see where their number terminates, but in vain; we are gorged. The senses are already intoxicated with the vast display. Our hands, toes and noses are down at the freezing point; we are tired and hungry, and hurry home to satisfy the inner man.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which has an average daily circulation of ninety thousand copies, and which would not lie to save its life, thus speaks of the scene:—"No human being ever saw anything that exceeded the scene of enthusiasm in Broad Street, excepting he (Grant) afterwards saw what transpired on Market Street. North Broad Street and Market Street together gave Grant a welcome such as he or no other man received before." This time out the story becomes monotonous, for adjectives do not exist of sufficient power to describe the scene. Every

one who saw it knows what it was, and no one who did not see it, can fully imagine its character from any description that human tongue or hand can give."

There, let me take breath and soliloquize. My pen is of steel, and is liable to scratch and spatter. I fear its loud scratching may harrow up to maturity the sleeping soul of the famous gold pen of my friend, "Johnny Hochhandle." Then, what a dreadful odd there would be on one side and fearful power on the other. I tremble. Gold thou art the worldly power behind the throne! And cursed steel, art thou the mighty pen, or the snappish snapping sword—the dagger hidden in the royal bed, either threatens the monarch who wears the crown, or concealed behind the dark cloaks of those "honorable men," threatens "great Caesar" who wears none!

J. T. E.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1879.

"COLUMBUS."

THE SILENT MAN AT OHIO'S CAPITOL—IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR, IN WHICH THE PUPILS OF THE OHIO DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTION PARTICIPATE—OTHER NOTES OF INTEREST.

When it became known that General Grant intended to stop off at Columbus on Friday, December 12th, for a few hours, on his tour east, and that a demonstration would be gotten up in his honor by the citizens of Columbus, inquiries of the pupils of the Institution as to whether they would be allowed to see the show became as numerous as blackberries in August, and naturally General Grant was the all-absorbing topic among them. Anything said about the distinguished man was eagerly listened to and numerous questions asked as to his career and recent tour around the world. If General Grant could have been an observer of all the many nice things said of him by the pupils, he would have felt himself highly honored, even though the utterings came from voiceless beings. The anxiety of the pupils was appeased a few days before the expected arrival of the General, by the announcement of the Committee of Arrangements having the affair in charge, that the pupils of the public schools and those of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb would participate in the demonstration, and be assigned to special places where they could obtain an unobstructed view of the distinguished man and the procession as it passed down High Street. But one obstacle was yet to be encountered before they could realize their expectations, and that was the weather. Fortunately, however, this, on the day in question, was of just such a character as to admit of their going, though the air was pretty raw and at times the fleecy element came down in a manner not at all desirable, but none of it fell to do any harm.

Thursday evening preceding General Grant's arrival, studies gave way to drill, the boys repairing to their play-room and the girls to theirs, where they were called to order and organized into light companies—four of each sex—and a series of flank and marching manoeuvres were then gone through with. Each company of the boys was under the command of two teachers, while those of the girls were marshaled by three. Superintendent Fay acted as Commander-in-Chief and moved around giving orders in a manner that would be creditable to the General of the Army.

The greater part of Friday afternoon was devoted to drill. At 12 o'clock dinner was served. An hour and a half later, lines were formed in the respective play-rooms, and shortly after the tail ends of Companies No. 1, being the smallest pupils, with colors flying met each other at the centre of the main corridor, where, for a few moments, a halt was made. At two o'clock, the word March was given and Company No. 1 of the boys, four abreast, filed down the steps to the Town Street Gate, followed in the same order by Company No. 1 of the girls, and so on.

The line of march extended west on Town to Third streets, north, on Third to Capitol Square, and thence through it to the place assigned for the pupils by the Committee of Arrangements, which was on the north side of the main entrance to the grounds from High street, and from which place they had a fine view of the procession, equal to that of the children of the public schools.

The city on this occasion was in its holiday attire, every building along the line of march being decorated with hundreds of flags, large and small, evergreens, bunnings, while other places were likewise made attractive in various ways.

The procession was large and fine, while the crowd to witness it was simply immense, estimated at 75,000.

After General Grant had been escorted into the rotunda of the State House and had listened to a welcome address from Governor Bishop and a song from a thousand school-children, he held a reception, at which the public-school children passed in review and also the pupils of the Institution, quite a number of whom General Grant took by the hand as they passed. While this was going on an incident took place which is worth mentioning. As one of the pupils, Ulysses Grant Miller, named after General Grant, was passing by, Superintendent Fay made reference of the fact to the General, who at once stopped him (Miller), looked steadily and smilingly into his face for a moment, and then shook him heartily by the hand. It is related that the boy,

when still very young, was taken to Washington by his father when General Grant was President, where they visited the White House and were introduced to him. It might be that on this occasion the General recalled the visit to mind.

Mr. James M. Park entertained a large audience before the Clonian Society last Saturday evening with a lecture on Robin Hood and his Merry Men. The lecture was highly appreciated by those in attendance, and the only regret among them was that it was not longer.

Miss Mary A. Sutton, who graduated from the Institution a few years ago, died at the residence of a relative of hers near the outskirts of this city last Saturday of pulmonary consumption, at the age of twenty-six years. By her death a bright and lovely flower has been plucked, for in her character were engrafted gentleness and amiability which were perceivable on all occasions in the numerous misfortunes which befell her lot to undergo.

From what is being said it seems likely that with the in-coming administration of Governor Foster the Institution will have his family as a near neighbor, it being his intention to occupy the house just west of the Institution grounds and at the head of State street. This being the same residence heretofore occupied by Governors Hayes and Noyes during their respective terms of office. COLUMBUS. December 19, 1879.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION NOTES.

On Friday, December 19th, the members of the High Class assembled in their school-room before their teacher arrived in order to give him a pleasant surprise in the way of a birthday present.

The table in the centre of the room was laid with a white cloth and upon it rested a large laurel wreath. In the centre of this was placed the gift—a magnificent edition of W. G. Sheldon's "American Painters," together with several other tasteful articles, individual gifts of the class. Over the large slates on one side of the room, evergreens and laurel were entwined in a tasteful design, and placed under were the words in English Text, "We congratulate our teacher on his birthday."

When he made his appearance and after his surprise had subsided, he expressed in a few appropriate words his sincere feeling of gratitude to them for their unexpected kindness and the still more evident regard in which they held him, and said there could be no further proof of the genuineness of this feeling than in the elegant volume, of which, through their generosity, he had become owner. Dr. Peet, coming in a few moments after, made a few remarks in praise of the recipient of all this honor, to which Prof. Jenkins replied.

The address on the occasion was delivered by Charles W. Hathaway, by special request of the members of the class. It is appended:

"It is with mingled feelings of joy, affection, and gratitude we greet you upon this, the anniversary of your birthday, and as a sort of impromptu prologue to the changed aspect of your surroundings we deemed a few words in explanation and also to serve as a sort of apology for our intrusion, would not be unacceptable to you. In tendering to you our congratulations, we call to mind your untiring efforts in our behalf and your conscientious discharge of the arduous duties imposed upon you. And while we sincerely regret you have, in accomplishing this, been compelled to make many self-sacrifices, we at the same time, gained intellectually as well as morally. For we know the mind, pliable in early life, can be shaped like an Apollo or modeled after the imps of darkness, but after the hardening process begins, cannot be remodeled without being broken, shattered, and made a mere mockery of its former symmetry, a new remembrance of the past. But we have under your wise guidance averted such a calamity, and we hope that your achievements in the future, over which a veil is drawn, will prove that your precepts have not been unheeded; and further, as a slight token of the affection entertained for you by those who have been benefited by your instruction, we beg you to accept the humble offerings accompanying this, and finally, though not least, dear teacher, we hope the blessings of an All-wise Providence may still continue to crown your efforts, and that whatever freaks of fortune may now be harassing you, will by the same Divine agency be removed, and that this day may usher in a brighter era of your life, as it has obscured a darker one. We wish you all contentment, prosperity, and many happy returns of the day."

On Tuesday, December 16th, the instructors were specially requested to inform the pupils that those who wished to visit friends or relatives might, if their parents desired it, have a vacation.

The Friday following, it was announced, to the delight of all, especially of those who could not leave the Institution, that all the pupils would attend the Stereopticon lectures on Friday and Sunday until after the 5th of January, commencing that day.

The lecture in the evening was given by Prof. Clarke, and the subject chosen was "Arctic Exploration." He gave the history and adventures of the "Alert," the "Companion" and several other good ships that have braved the stormy peril of the Arctic Sea. We faint would give a minute description, but valuing the readers' time more than we do our own, we will not attempt one.

The second snow-storm, was one of a more permanent nature than the former. Snow-balling on Friday was a favorite pastime, likewise on the following day.

Now that we have managed to somewhat drain our budget of news, we will close our remarks, but before doing so wish, with all sincerity, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all. GOOSE QUILL. Fanwood, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1879.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A goodly number of deaf-mutes were at the meeting of the Manhattan Literary Association on the evening of December 18. It was presided over by Vice-President Jas. McCune, Secretary *pro tem.*, John Hogan, recording. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, after being slightly amended, adopted.

The object of the meeting was the trial of W. A. Bond on the following charges:

"By deliberate misrepresentation in the matter of damage to the boat on the occasion of the first annual excursion in 1877, he obtained money that should now be in the treasury of the Association."

"He has not yet turned over the proceeds of the lecture on 'Rum and its Evils,' though the world was given to understand that the proceeds were to go to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes."

As it became apparent that it was the intention of Bond, by absenting himself from every other meeting, to prolong the trial to an indefinite length of time, it was resolved, at the meeting of December 11, that the above charges would be tried on the 18th, whether Bond appeared to defend himself or not, a physician's certificate that he was too ill to attend alone being sufficient to stay the proceedings. The Secretary *pro tem.* was directed to inform him of the above.

He was duly notified, but for reasons best known to himself he failed to put in an appearance, and sent no word, verbal or written, explanatory of such absence.

The trial went on without him. In support of the first of the above charges, it was shown that in November, 1878, Bond, with the aid of Thomas I. Godfrey, pleaded that the debt he owed should be cancelled, as he had paid for damages to the boat to avert being sued by the owner.

He produced no receipt—none of the members ever saw one—but his story was so plausible, and not being suspected of duplicity, his request was granted, the debt was cancelled, Mr. Froelich alone objecting.

Nothing more was said about the matter till September last, when Bond's queer antics regarding the rendering of an account of the excursion of last summer aroused suspicion. One of the new members, on investigating, was not entirely satisfied with the way Bond managed to get off without paying what he owed. He took one of the old members into his confidence, and divulged his plans.

They went quietly to work, called on the owner of the boat that was chartered in 1877, made inquiries as to the alleged damages and what amount was paid; and were astounded by the information that not a cent was ever ever done to the boat by the Association; that not a cent was ever demanded; and that the only damage done was a few panes of glass broken, but that such was always expected, and never noticed.

To make assurance doubly sure, the two members called on Dr. Gallaudet, and asked him to accompany them to the owner, and see that they had made no mistake. He appointed a certain day when he could conveniently do so. At the appointed time, in company with one of them, (the other being unavoidably detained at work), he went to the office of the gentleman, and found that what the members had stated was correct.

All the above was brought out on the trial. It came like a thunderbolt on the members, and a vote being taken, Bond was declared guilty unanimously.

In support of the other charge, a note from Dr. Gallaudet, to whom all money for the Home is given, was put in evidence. In this note Dr. Gallaudet stated that with the exception of one dollar, received for tickets that he had sold himself, none of the proceeds of the lecture had ever been given to him.

A well-worn copy of the circular that was printed to advertise the lecture was shown, and on it were the words, "The proceeds are to be given to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes."

An unanimous "Guilty" was the verdict on this charge.

It was then moved that he be expelled, and, after a little discussion, it was carried, one member alone voting No.

Mr. John Hogan, who had acted as Secretary since Bond was impeached, was chosen to act as Secretary till March, when the annual election of officers takes place.

The regular business of the meeting having been disposed of, one of the members, who was in needy circumstances, asked for a small loan from the Association, to enable him to buy tools wherewith to follow his trade and provide for his family.

One of the non-members spoke well of the applicant, and suggested that voluntary contributions be made by those present as a Christmas gift. His suggestion was acted upon, and

hats were passed around. A third of the amount asked for was realized.

The question of a loan was then referred to the Board of Control, who decided favorably. After some discussion it was voted to donate the balance of the amount asked for as a Christmas present.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour. MATTEAWAN.

RALEIGH INSTITUTION.

In a recent visit to Raleigh during the opening of the Colored Industrial Fair, the writer sauntered down the streets in the saddest mood of a tramp weary of everything; weary of the beautiful snow that glittered in the morning beams, and weary of the monotonous gloom of his future. As soon as his No. 7 brogans lessened the momentum of his legs, he passed a corner with measured paces, and lo! a beautiful building with two wings burst forth upon his view, reminding him forcibly of the mosque described by Aladdin in his wanderings in the cave of wonders and goblins. The writer approached with the profound reverence due his *Alma Mater*, and gesticulated a greeting to the high, cold and tranquil battlements. Pushing on his way through the hall, he found himself in a small square back yard face to face with the same old chapel where, long ago, he listened to the exhortations of the teachers, and bade farewell to his classmates, friends and teachers, ere he plunged into the roaring and bustling world.

Quiet reigned everywhere. Nobody could be espied except a dark-hued boy, who was darting to and fro entirely occupied with his work. After having found a guide, the writer directed his way to the shoe-shop, where he met a cordial reception from the foreman, Mr. John W. Cloutz, and the chief engineer, Mr. James Holt. Soon afterward, he had the pleasure of meeting some of his old friends and classmates, after seven years' absence.

The new Principal, H. A. Gudge, Esq., proves to be an efficient officer and more sociable among the pupils than his predecessor, hence his popularity among the pupils and teachers. Good grant that in the subsequent career of the Institution, his services and efforts may be directed in the same channel to the same end he had in view.

H. C. THIEP.

TARBORO, N. C., Dec. 6, 1879.

Michigan Deaf-Mute News.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Charles M. Aikin, a graduate of the Michigan Institution, is said to be the best skater in the Saginaw Valley. He wants to challenge any deaf-mute in the United States to skate with him on the Saginaw Valley Skating Rink for \$500 a side.

The first numbers of the Toronto *Silent World*, though newsworthy and ably written, were decidedly below the mark in typographical appearance, the proprietor and manager, however, promised that this would be remedied so soon as their stock of paper arrived from the United States, and they have amply redeemed their promise. The *Silent World* is now not only one of the newest, spiciest and most ably conducted journal in Canada, and its typographical appearance is second to none. May its success only be equalled by the rapidly increasing prosperity of the Dominion of Canada. A printer, whose name cannot be given, died on the 18th. He was the fastest type-setter in the Saginaw Valley, he had steady employment in the *Courier* office. It is said that he used to set 1,900 to 2,000 ems per hour.

Mr. E. Buck, a graduate of the Michigan Institution, and formerly of Detroit, Mich., is living in Canada. I suppose he is the finest looking mute in the United States.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Dublin, Ireland, has eight industrial shops for deaf-mutes. The shops are as follows:—Printing; Painting; Baking; Carpentering; Gardening; Farming; Shoemaking and Tailoring Shop. It is the biggest Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the world. It has accommodations for about 800 pupils. Before I graduated in 1869, there were 400 pupils in attendance. The Institution for the deaf and dumb girls is separated from the male institution, the females in attendance in 1869 were about 200. The Institution for the males is located on a large farm 6 miles from the city of Dublin, and the Institution for females is located on a fine farm half a mile farther. These two Institutions have each a large chapel, and many speaking people attend both chapels every Sunday, there is no sign language in any of these Chapels, the pupils read their Bibles as there are illustrated pictures in their Bibles, and the pupils understand what to read while the priest is at the altar. JOHN BROOKS.

East Saginaw, Dec. 19, 1879.

CINCINNATI NEWS.

In spite of rainy and disagreeable weather about twenty mutes, mostly of the sterner sex, assembled at St. John's Episcopal Church last Sunday afternoon, to attend the services held by Rev. A. W. Mann. Mr. Mann's sermon was excellent and instructive. Taking a text from the Book of Daniel, he urged his listeners to follow the example of Daniel in his firm adherence to the worship of God, in spite of lions, etc. Mr. Mann left that night for Delaware, Ohio, where he was to preach the following night.

I learned with great sorrow from Mr. Mann of the death of Mrs. Martha

Chapman, which took place at the residence of her husband, Rev. Dr. Chapman, in Hamilton, Ohio. She was a remarkable lady. She was educated at the Philadelphia school many years ago. She was then married to Mr. Dillingham, a teacher in the same school. Mr. Dillingham, after a while, died, leaving his widow with several children. She was subsequently married to Rev. Dr. Chapman, an Episcopal Clergyman, who now survives her. Both her husbands were speaking persons, and her children by both her husbands are grown up and among the most prominent people and move in the best society. Her son, Wm. Dillingham, is a leading manufacturer of the West and resides in Louisville. Her other son, Charles Chapman, is Passenger Agent of the Ohio and Mississippi RR., at Louisville. Though she has returned to dust, her name will always remain green in the minds of her numerous friends for her many kind acts. Peace to her ashes.

John Donnell, a gentlemanly clerk in the Pension Department at Washington City, spent a week in Cincinnati, three weeks ago, the guest of his college mate, Mr. McGregor. Previously he made a flying visit to the South, studying the phases of the "Solid South," and I am happy to state that he came unharmed and safe.

John Kinslear, a stalwart Kentuckian, brought a large lot of hogs to this market and sold them at profitable prices. He is now happy, and I believe he is casting his eyes around for a lovely creature to travel with him over this sea of troubles, or rather joys.

Jas. H. Meehem, a young book agent, after nearly two years' interval, arrived in this city. He had been peddling in the West, and he said it was profitable. He is now on his way home to West Virginia, to enjoy a recreation with his father's family.

MERCURY.

Dec. 16, 1879.

Letter from Rhode Island.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—Thinking the readers of the JOURNAL would be pleased with a few lines from this State I enclose the following.

Sunday, the 4th inst., Prof. Weeks of Hartford, favored the mutes of Providence with a visit. Service was held in the vesty of the Friendship st. Baptist Church, and notwithstanding the storm a goodly number were present. He took for his subject the shortness of time and the importance of improving the present, for no man could tell what a day might bring forth. After the service a Bible class followed, and was a source of much pleasure to all; after that an address on the late Prof. Bartlett. In the evening a very interesting prayer-meeting took place in a room in Lester Hall through the courtesy of Mr. Lester, Sr.

Mr. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, honored us with his presence and made some interesting remarks. He said he hoped we each and all would help each other heavenward regardless of creed, which could only be done by meeting together in Christian worship. His remarks were plain and to the point, and acceptable to all. Mr. T. was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kinsman and left on the early morning train, much to our regret, as we wished to show him the interesting points in and about the city. Mrs. Lester and the writer visited the new school for teaching the mutes articulation. It is under the care of Mr. Joseph W. Homer, nephew of Mr. Geo. Homer of Boston. The school is quite a success so far, and if it can only have a fair trial may prove a great blessing. We were also shown through the principal rooms of the Narragansett Hotel, which are fit for a duchess, not to speak of humble individuals.

MARY A. MCKAY.

December 18, 1879.

MASSACHUSETTS LETTER.

DEAR EDITOR:—As the readers of the JOURNAL have not the pleasure of hearing from your correspondent for some time, I thought I would send you some news concerning this city.

The monthly deaf-mute service was held at the rooms of the city mission yesterday forenoon. Prof. R. H. Atwood, of Newburyport, delivered an interesting discourse to a very large audience. The afternoon was devoted to the exercises of a Bible class. About twenty deaf-mutes made their appearance here; considering the weather, it was a surprise to see so many gathered to see the Word of God explained so beautifully. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, John B. Lucy of Haverhill, Mrs. L. Rowe, Mrs. Lombard and her son (hearing) of West Foxford, Miss M. Jackson of Lowell, Miss Lizzie Russell of Maine, Mr. John McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Finnemore, Napoleon Dufresne, Mrs. B. K. Brown, all of this city, Mr. Samuel and Miss Susie Wardman of Andover, the writer and Prof. R. H. Atwood. J. T.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 15, 1879.

The judge at a court in Maine has sentenced a culprit to twenty-five years in the State-prison. The fact was communicated to the prisoner's mother, who was struck at the magnitude of the sentence. "What did they do that for?" she exclaimed. "Twenty-five years! Why, he wouldn't be contented there three weeks!"

The Old Sermon.

The silent hush of midnight is brooding over the earth : Alone in my state and splendor, I wait for the new day's birth. No sound breaks in on the stillness, no voice in the silence calls, So heavy the velvet hangings, so thick are my study walls. I would sit in the dusky silence, and rest both heart and brain, And gather strength for the warfare that day brings on again ; But a picture comes in the darkness of a place I knew when a boy, And it chills the heart that is throbbing with the flush of worldly joy. "The simple church in a meadow-land, Where I see a white-haired pastor stand, Who warns his flock with uplifted hand : "Except ye be like the children, Ye can not enter in."

There's a glitter and glory around me that is born of a guinea's shine ; I measure a thousand acres, and know that their wealth is mine ; I hear in the shout of the gaping crowd the homage they bear my name— It is written in radiant letters on the glittering roll of fame ; The sound of the words I utter is echoed from land to land, And the helm that sways a nation is trusted within my hand ; But my heart grows faint like a woman's when the dusk of twilight nears, And I dread the solemn midnight when that white-haired man appears : For soul and spirit become perplexed ; I dread the words that are coming next, The awful sound of that simple text : "Except ye be like the children, Ye can not enter in."

Long and fierce was the struggle that placed me upon the height ; I wrought with a will for the lustre that has made my name stand in the night ; I won me a crown of laurel, and wreathed it around my brow, And the wounds of the mighty conflict I bear about me now. And mine is the right of resting, of pausing while in the strife, For I fought the fight like a victor, and conquered the thing called life. But that picture will come in the darkness, and stifle the fire-light's gleam, Till I pale and shrink like a culprit who is bound in a nightmare dream ; For I see the old man standing there, The lifted hands and whitened hair, And I hear the trembling voice declare : "Except ye be like the children, Ye can not enter in."

So I sit alone in the midnight, while the ghosts of the past fit by, And they warn me with shadowy fingers of the end that is drawing nigh ; I think of the life within me, of the fierce and resistless will, And the frail and helpless body that must lie so cold and still, Till the quivering heart in my bosom grows faint and numb with fear, With dread of the awful summons that one day I must hear. And I turn with a shudder of loathing from the power I stooped to win, And I long for the heart of childhood, untouched, unswayed by sin ; For the voice of truth falls on my ears, And memory calleth adown the years, While awe and frightened my soul still here. "Except ye be like the children, Ye can not enter in."

—Harper's Weekly.

DISCREET SPEECH.

The text of this week's Saturday sermon is from Proverbs 25 : 9, "Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself, and discover not a secret to another." There are some people so constituted that they can no more hold a secret than a basket can hold water. What they hear they must tell to some one else, and a scandal burns with them to get out and spread itself more than a useful piece of intelligence. As in the text, if they have a matter of dispute with a neighbor, such persons cannot trust to their own discretion and powers of persuasion or argument, but they must call in all their acquaintances to counsel, and what might have been settled in private becomes a public scandal. If a secret comes to their ears, especially if it be against the character or wisdom of a neighbor, it must be imparted to everybody who will listen, and so character is blackened by tale-bearing. There is a proverb current more with the Germans than in English, and a favorite with Thomas Carlyle, and which he renders in his quaint English "Speech is silver, but silence is golden." Many a person has been sorry for what he has said, but it is very seldom that one repents of not having said anything. Sometimes the word fitly spoken is very much needed, but harm is done a thousand times by indiscreet speech to where it is once by silence. There is an old society which teaches as one of the virtues the cultivation of the power of keeping a secret, and it is a power which indicates strength of character. There is another proverb which says "children and fools tell the truth," the meaning of which is not that they are more conscientious, but that they have not the discretion to keep anything to themselves. False speech is not required by discretion, but there is a time when silence is better than any words. In a matter of difference between neighbors, the instance given in the text, the dispute can ordinarily be adjusted more to the satisfaction of either party by keeping it between themselves than by recriminations made public to all the common friends and acquaintances. When the two who have the difference cannot adjust it between themselves, it is better to keep the matter as quiet as possible. If there is need of umpires the fewer the better. To make the whole community a partaker in the discussion, only makes a quarrel of what might be kept a friendly difference of opinion, and it was this trait in human nature which led to the prohibition among the first Christians of brethren of the church having lawsuits with each other.

In law itself there are some matters the courts will not allow to be made public, as contrary to the public morals. In every community there are plenty of events happening daily which it were well that should not be made

known. There have been newspapers published for no other purpose than to spread all the scandals in the region where they have circulated, to give publicity to every insinuation against character, and such papers have been universally considered a public nuisance, and as such have been suppressed by the authorities after a brief and brilliant success in circulation. It is a curious phase in human nature that while every body condemns such publications, a large majority will read the malicious insinuations against friends and neighbors, and not only the friends but those against themselves. It is a more wholesome trait that universal condemnation follows, and the career of such scurrilous enterprises is always very brief.

In the ordinary business of life the advice of the text is wise, "discover not a secret to another." In one's private affairs the men who succeed do not tell all about their profits and losses, where in their business they make money and where they lose. The artisan does not tell the processes by which he produces more excellent work than others, and formerly this was held so essential that the calling of the workman was his "mystery." The apprentices in their indentures were bound to be taught the mystery of the master carpenter, mason, or tailor, or whatever the trade may be. The mystery is kept up in one guild, that of the masons, and one of its virtues is that of the ability to keep silence. The politician is obliged to use discreet speech. Some make the mistake of trying to conceal their plans and purposes, but this does not pay in the long run. The man who says nothing cannot be charged with falsity or treachery, but the man who promises and fails to perform, soon loses the confidence of his fellows. There is no wrong in business or in politics in discovering a secret to another, where there is no occasion, but this is a different thing from deception. No one has a claim to make another speak, but he has that when he does speak his words shall be true. As in the case of a dispute with a neighbor, so in most of the relations of life the advice is applicable, "discover not a secret to another."

The above article, Mr. Editor, we will take the precaution to say, is an editorial clipped from last Saturday's *Daily Herald* of this city. A thought has just occurred that there might be others beside ourselves who would be interested and encouraged if not enlightened in its perusal.

THE SENDERS.

Newburyport, Mass. Dec. 15, 1879.

A VENOMOUS FISH.

From a letter written by a correspondent in the Seychelle Archipelago, it would seem that though "every prospect pleases" man is not the only creature which the islands and their waters boast. There is a small but highly poisonous fish, we are told, called the "laf," the spines upon whose back are hollow and filled, like the fangs of the cobra, with a dangerous poison, which sometimes produces death, and always intense pain. You may draw it unobserved into the boat when you are fishing and find out its peculiarities. Sharks, too, are more than abundant, and seem to hang about the frail boats of the place with such terrible earnestness as to appal sailors and cause them to refrain from tempting the deep ; the creatures eat the oars as they are thrust into the water, munch the sides of the canoes, and altogether misconduct themselves so gravely that harpoons have to be used in order to repel them. Happily, in this respect to the "laf," nature has provided an antidote, for no sooner has he stung than his body offers a cure to any one who has the presence of mind to seize it, cut it open and apply it to the wound. Against the teeth of the shark no such protection is offered, yet those who wish to avoid his mouth can do so by keeping ashore. They miss the enjoyment of the loveliest waters in the world, but they also escape a fate compared to which that of Jonah was child's play.

—Religion : storms may rage round its base ; but eternal sunshine crowns its summit.

—God will give the men of the world the blessings of his footstool, but to his children the blessings of his throne.

—Faith has a vision of its own, but no light in which it can distinguish objects except the light of prayer. —F. W. Faber.

—Lowliness of mind is not a flower which grows in the field of nature, but it is planted by the finger of God in a renewed heart.

—One had better sail boldly in almost any direction that drift without any direction at all. One had better sail in the maddest storm that ever troubled the sea of life than lie on the sea and drift with any chance wind that chooses to blow.

—A well-built stone gets to be one with the foundation. In the old Roman walls the mortar seems to be as hard as the stones, and the whole is like one piece ; you must blow it to atoms before you can get the wall away. So it is with the true believer ; he rests upon his Lord till he grows up into him, till he is one with Jesus by a living union, so that you scarce know where the foundation ends and where the upbuilding begins ; for the believer becometh all in Christ, even as Christ is all in all to him. —Spurgeon.

There is frequently more love in a frown than there could be in a smile : "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten."

God does not love us because Christ died for Christ died because God loved us. God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son.

All boasted wisdom out of Christ is folly ; all imaginary righteousness out of Christ is guilt ; all assumed sanctification out of Christ is sin ; all fancied redemption out of Christ is slavery.

If Christians must contend, let it be like the olive and the vine, which shall bear most and best fruit ; not like aspen and elm, which shall make the most noise in the wind. —Jeremy Taylor.

Religion stands upon two pillars, namely : What Christ did for us in his flesh and what he performs in us by his Spirit. Most errors arise from an attempt to separate these two. —John Newton.

If I have not a broken and contrite heart, God's mercy will never be mine ; but if God had not manifested his mercy in Christ, infinite and free, I could never have a broken, contrite heart. —Arnold.

It is not the same thing to be wise that it is to understand ; for many, indeed, are wise in the things of eternity who cannot in any sort understand them. Knowledge is naught if it hath not its use for piety. —S. Gregory.

When Christ implants the well of living water in a man's heart, it will have not merely a refreshing influence, but a cleansing and purifying effect. If there be none of the latter, the absence of the living water may well be argued.

Because there was no other channel through which the saving love of God could reach lost and guilty man, the Saviour bared his side to the soldier's spear, that through his riven side and broken, bleeding heart the water of life might reach sin's fevered, dying victims.

It is a noble thing to be accounted worthy to suffer for Christ's sake. What soldier would flinch from combat when his captain has gone before him in the forefront of the battle ? What soldier is he who, having assurance of victory and honor, accounts it a privilege to be off the field ? Ours should be the spirit of martyrdom delighting in loving, self-denying service.

A terror remembered is sometimes more dangerous than the same terror actually experienced. One recent Sunday, as a young woman was crossing the Rue St. Honore, Paris, she was suddenly knocked down by a high-wheeled cart known as a spider. Her peril was imminent, but she retained her self-possession and relieved the anxiety of the spectators by regaining her feet and reaching the sidewalk very little the worse for her mishap. As soon as she reached home she began to relate the incident to her friends, and while doing so was seized with a violent attack of nervous agitation, and sank fainting on the floor. She never spoke again.

REV. A. W. MANN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Toledo, O.,	November 20th.
Monroe, Mich.,	" 21st.
Detroit, "	" 23d.
Flint, "	" 24th.
Jackson, "	" 25th.
Jacksonville, Ill.,	" 27-28th.
St. Louis, Mo.,	" 30th.
Chicago, Ill.,	December 7th.
Michigan City, Ind.,	" 8th.
Plymouth, "	" 9th.
Richmond, "	" 11th.
Dayton, O.,	" 12th.
Cincinnati, O.,	" 14th.
Delaware, "	" 15th.
Cleveland, "	" 21st.
Pittsburg, Pa.,	" 28th.
Massillon, O.,	" 29th.
Mansfield, "	" 30th.
Cleveland, "	January 4th.

Other appointments will be made later on.

I desire to thank those who have helped to make the notices of my services generally known.

A. W. MANN.

24 William st., Cleveland, O., Nov. 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

Miss Annie Bentz, of York, Pa., a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution and a first class seamstress, is desirous of obtaining work in that line in any institution for deaf-mutes. For her ability as a seamstress she has good recommendation, and is ready to go at the first call.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, An unfailing cure for : Renal Weakness, Spasmodic, Impotency, and all BEFORE TAKING, Diseases that follow AFTER TAKING, low, as a consequence of Self-Abuse ; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing : THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Mexico and everywhere by all druggists.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 41-ly

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

DEMOCRATS everywhere should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1876 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

THE YEAR 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. THE WORLD, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of servile partisanship, but temperately and fairly. As a newspaper THE WORLD, being the organ of no man, no clique and no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim hereafter, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of THE WORLD. No interest, however powerful, shall ever be permitted to boast that it can silence the free criticism of THE WORLD. During the past year THE WORLD has seen its daily circulation tripled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as THE WORLD believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that THE WORLD'S record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousand more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows :

Daily and Sundays, one year, \$10 ; six months \$5.50 ; three months, \$2.75. Daily, without Sundays, one year, \$8 ; six months, \$4.25 ; three months, \$2.25 ; less than three months, \$1 a month. THE SUNDAY WORLD, one year, \$2.

THE MONDAY WORLD, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, \$1.50. THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD (Tuesday and Friday)—Two DOLLARS a year. To CLUB AGENTS—An extra copy for club of ten ; the Daily for club of twenty-five.

THE WEEKLY WORLD (Wednesday)—ONE DOLLAR a year. To CLUB AGENTS—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent free on application. Terms—Cash, invariably in advance. Send post-office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills at risk of the sender.

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Subscribers who send \$1 for a year's subscription before December 28 will receive THE WEEKLY WORLD from the date of their subscription

TO MARCH 5, 1881.

This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

Old subscribers who send \$1 before December 28, for a renewal of their subscription for 1880, will receive THE WEEKLY WORLD, to March 5, 1881, without missing a number.

This offer will be withdrawn DECEMBER 29.

Address THE WORLD, 35 Park Row, New York City.

A WELL KNOWN LADY ESCAPES THE GRAVE, AND PRAYS FOR HER DELIVERER.

SPASMS.

Mrs. S. A. McIlwain, of Fergusonville, Delaware county, N. Y., writes : "Only a few days before I commenced using the 'Favorite Remedy,' in one of my spasms and sinking spells, my friends thought I was dead, and gave up the attempt to restore me to consciousness. I am confident that if I had not taken your medicine during my periods of critical illness I should never have recovered. * * * * * That the Lord may bless you and increase your means of doing good is my daily prayer, and may many yet unborn praise the 'Favorite Remedy' and its discoverer."

THE RUBY LIVER.

To keep the blood pure, is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all impurities of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to Females.

When inquiring of your druggist for this new medicine, avoid mistakes by remembering the name, Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and the price, which is only one dollar a bottle, and that the Doctor's address is Rondout, N. Y.—Ed.

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THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligent shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN ; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, THE SUN believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is fair and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is unimpaired by motives that do not appear on the surface ; it has no opinion to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality, even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pious fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chase the first class, instruct the second, and discipline the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends, and THE SUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN will be conducted during the year to come. The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880 ? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant, and insolent Administration entrenched at Washington. The SUN did something towards dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed ? The coming year will bring the answer to these momentous questions. THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880. Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post-paid, is 25 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year ; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$3.20 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

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Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

This command is not necessarily operative, however, until people deprived of the covering nature bestows upon man's head resort to the specific said to cure cases of long standing. This sounds like a contradiction of terms. If the hair is falling there would be no necessity—however, we will not go into that point of the question. Everybody knows a bald-headed man could not be induced to go out in a hay field of his own accord in hay-making time unless he had some in his mind covering on his head. Hence, the inference is that willing obedience to the command given above could only be a consequence of a thick growth of hair, which invariably results from a judicious use of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. There is no use talking, there are more virtues in petroleum than are dreamed of by the Standard or any other refining company. It possesses qualities unknown to the mass of the public. The instances where its application has proven beneficial can scarcely be numbered, while no instance has been recorded where it proved injurious. For many years its peculiar qualities as a hair restorative have been admitted by scientists, but the difficulty experienced in deodorizing it stood in the way. This obstacle has been overcome, and to-day the most efficacious and acceptable aid in promoting the growth of hair, preventing decay and reconstituting bald heads is Carboline. Sold by druggists.

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Science Wins ! A SPLENDID SURGICAL OPERATION—SUCCESSFUL RESULT AND WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—The operation of lithotomy (removal of stone from the bladder,) one of the most severe and critical operations known to the science of surgery, was successfully performed on Tuesday upon Mr. Henry H. Pitts, a merchant of this city, by Dr. David Kennedy. Several friends of the patient witnessed the operation. Mr. Pitts has suffered several years from this difficulty, but it was only a week before the operation that he was made aware of the real cause of his complaint. RECOVERY.—Mr. Henry H. Pitts has recovered from the effects incident to the operation, the closure of the wound being completed on the 18th day. His general health is good—better than it has been for years, while he is perfectly free from all those distressing symptoms so characteristic of the disease with which he suffered. Had this and similar cases used Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" in the early stages of the complaint the formation of stone would have been prevented. "Favorite Remedy" also purifies the blood, cures Constipation of the Bowels, and all those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to Females. This wonderful medicine is now for sale by all our druggists.

ST. LOUIS.

1. W. L. Ambrose, of Missouri, Aug. 20th.

PITTSBURGH.

1. George Layton, of West Virginia, Aug. 25th.

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, it cures all cases of obesity, and restores the system to its normal condition. In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do not know its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample of. "Gentlemen:—The Anti-Fat was only received, I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I am so delighted over the result that I immediately sent to ACHEBER'S druggists for a second bottle." Another, a physician, writes for a patient from Providence, R. I., says : "Four weeks ago I had reduced my weight from 160 pounds to 120 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says : "With special care and attention, I took two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced my four and one-quarter pounds weight. The whole of my fat has been reduced. I am so delighted over the result that I immediately sent to ACHEBER'S druggists for a second bottle." Another, a physician, writes for a patient from Providence, R. I., says : "Four weeks ago I had reduced my weight from 160 pounds to 120 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says : "With special care and attention, I took two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced my four and one-quarter pounds weight. The whole of my fat has been reduced. I am so delighted over the result that I immediately sent to ACHEBER'S druggists for a second bottle." Another, a physician, writes for a patient from Providence, R. I., says : "Four weeks ago I had reduced my weight from 160 pounds to 120 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." 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